the Columbia Club to attend the banquet

RICHMOND'S ART EXHIBIT

NOTABLE DISPLAY OF BOOK BIND- dry point etching, by Otto Schneider, of INGS ONE OF ITS FEATURES.

Represented - Pictures by the "Richmond Group."

Occasional Correspondence of the Journal. RICHMOND, June 20 .- In connection with the annual exhibition of the Richmond Art Association, now in progress here, there is one of the most comprehensive exhibits of American "art" book bindings ever given in the West, and, indeed, in any city outside of New York, where two great exhibitions of fine bindings annually are held at Scribner's and Bonaventure's. The former house, it is true, sends a man to the largest centers with its collection, but with an entirely commercial intent, of course. In the numerous exhibitions given over the country during the past season, which go under the somewhat vague nomenclature of "arts and crafts," and which have included "art" bindings, nothing has been shown equaling in scope the display of the latter in Richmond. It should attract the attention of collectors and connoisseurs in this section, as, while a number of the books are loaned, many are for sale, there being between fifty and seventy-five books shown.

The "art" binding, in contradistinction to the "commercial" binding, is greatly affected by collectors for all but their very rare able in the original boards; instanced especially by the enormous prices brought by first editions of Americana at the great book sales within the past few years in Boston, New York and Philadelphia-over \$800 having been paid some time since, for example, for Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," first edition in original covers. This last is, however, not particularly apropos, as it is merely an item of bibliographical interest, although a number of the bindings shown at this exhibition are valuable examples of typographical art.

Miss Ellen Gates Starr, of Chicago, who is rapidly gaining celebrity both in this country and abroad, has five examples of her work on display, which are among the most striking shown. Miss Starr not only attains a perfection in the craft, but shows much originality in design, frequently making the latter symbolic of the contentswhich is an end rarely attempted in this art, as the motif is supposed to be purely decorative. Mr. Peter Verburg, a pupil of Miss Starr, and her assistant, shows eight books, all of which indicate a certain exuberance of fancy which is delightfully comgood workmanship. Herbert Plimpton & Co., of Boston, have two volumes tooled after the manner of Roger Payne, a famous bibliopegist, with ornate doublure and fly leaf; while Miss Margaret Syracuse, displays a number of books, the chief characteristic of which is effective blind tooling, this last as dis-

tinguished from gold. WOMEN LEAD IN THE WORK. Miss Emily Preston of New York, Miss Elizabeth Marot and Miss Mary Upton of Philadelphia, Miss Alice G. McCulloch and Miss Marguerite Lahey of Brooklyn, the two latter never having exhibited outside New York, are represented by fine examples of their art, while the three splendid books from the hand of Mr. Ralph Randolph 'Adams, of New York, a master of Viennese inlay, and surpassed by no ancient or modern worker in this form of the art, are attractions of the exhibition Mr. George D. Smith, the well-known book dealer of New York, leans several foreign bindings-namely, a Zahnsdorf, a Riviere, a Walters and a small book from the Guild of Woman Binders. Stikeman & Co., New York, show two fine specimens of their elaborately ornate designs, and Mr. Otto Zahn, of Memphis, an art binder famous on two continents, sends a beautiful example of "mirror polish," gold tooled. Some of the most unique work shown is from the hand of Miss May R. Prat, of New York, whose work is becoming as famous as is that of now deceased, whose bindings took medals at expositions abroad. Other binders whose work is shown are Miss Hart, of New York, and two "treasures," one a binding by Evelyn Nordhoff, no longer liva Cobden-Sanderson, the latter loaned by an Eastern collector. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson is one of the greatest contemporaneous exponents of this art, his famous "Dove's Bindery," near London, being the Mecca of the artistic bookbinder, many of the people here mentioned having been his pupils. Miss Evaleen Stein furnishes an exquisite example of illumination, her work being well known all over the country, and there is also shown a remarkable piece of work of this description by Mr. Gordon Graves, of this city, being a book entirely lettered and designed from his hand, not yet finished. Altogether this is an extraordinary exhibit and work of a

character which should have a wider public. LOCAL ARTISTS' EXHIBIT. The brilliant showing made by the "Richmond group" of painters, and, indeed, of all the Western artists, especially those of this city, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, in comparison with the pictures sent by New York artists of more or less celebrity, is one of the features of this exhibition. There is a certain landscape by Meakin, of Cincinnati, which fairly dazzles with its beauty and technical excellence, while a Steele, owned by the local association, hung in a group of canvases from Eastern painters, literally stands out like a jewel. The time has long since passed when mediocrity masquerading under a Name can bedazzle people. The public refuses to be impressed. The members of "the Richmond group," whose paintings created a sensation at the recent great exhibition of Indiana art held in Indianapolis, can be congratulated for the manner in which their work holds its own when compared with that of more celebrated artists, and not only maintains itself admirably, but is vastly superior in some of the peculiar qualities which go to the making up of great landscape art. Bundy Girardin, Conner and Forkner are now among the best known artists of the middle West, while Mr. Nordyke, Mr. Holly, Mr. Morris and others of this "group" are acquiring other than a purely local reputation. Among the younger artists here doing superior work are Miss Maud Kaufman, Miss Anna Newman and Mr. Gaar Williams, the two latter students at the Art Inknown New York dealer.

The most striking display in the exhibition this year is a collection of fine rugs loaned by Marshall Field, of Chicago, in the room devoted to the rugs and ceramics, making a wall decoration as well as a floor covering far surpassing, from an entirely standpoint, anything of this character seen at any art exhibition in this State. These rugs were made on the Field looms at Kashmir, India. The display includes five suk prayer rugs, and the whole exhibition aggregates in value some ten thousand dollars. Mr. Harry Swayne, who has charge of the foreign rug department in this great institution, and who makes frequent journeys to the Orient, is a former resident of this city, and through his courtesy a man was sent especially to arrange

Among other exhibits the work in metal, given off between 415 and 485 degrees Fahr-

by Mr. Brandt Steele, of Indianapolis, is a feature, as well as the original drawings for book illustrations, by Virginia Keep, of Indianapolis, and two chalk drawings and a

Chicago. In regular news dispatches to the Journal mention has been made of some halfdozen pictures by foreign artists loaned by New York picture dealers, which were sent by Mr. D. G. Reid, a multimillionaire of that city, whose old home is Richmond. Mr. Reid has also established a \$500 fund for the annual purchase of a picture by the Art Association. He cannot be too highly commended for this generous benefaction. ESTHER GRIFFIN WHITE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Which was the first animal domesticated by man.-W. V. F. The sheep, probably,

What is the adress of Mrs. Varina-Jefferson Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of

Hotel Girard, 128 West Forty-fourth street, New York city.

Is the spreading adder poisonous?-A. B. No: this is the hognose snake, whose tricks, when disturbed, of inflating its long lung, or hissing or contorting violently constitute its most dreadful feature.

Does Canada import more from Great Britain or from this country? 2. What are the articles that contribute most to the Canadian customs?-B. R. D. From this country. 2. Alcoholic beverages, sugar and molasses, and tobacco in its various forms.

Are Mexicans descendants of Spaniards or or of original native Mexicans?-H. H. About 19 per cent, of the inhabitants of Mexico are whites, most of them of Spanish descent, and the rest are divided about evenly between Indians and those of mixed white and Indian blood.

Who supplied the capital for a railroad into the pores of the wood. opened in Uruguay, South America, a litespecial purpose in building it?-C. R. A. English capitalists backed the enterprise, which was to develop a naturally fine agricultural country including much wheat

Why is it not possible to transplant trees of good size and age?-F. E. K.

It is possible, trees of fifty tons weight having been transplanted with entire success, but the operation is very costly and far from sure. The greatest difficulty lies in preserving enough of the fine, hair-like roots to supply the necessary nourishment.

Are soldiers serving in the Philippines permitted to take civil service examinaions, service to begin, if they are successful in the examination, after their enlistment expires?-W. P. W. Yes, but such soldier must file with his application the consent of his adjutant general of division; such consent is not

Was the first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania made by Swedes? If so, how came it about?—G. W. C.

given to soldiers with more than three

months to serve.

Yes. The colonists were sent by the Swedish West India Company, which was chartered by the King of Sweden in 1625 They acquired considerable territory by successive purchases from the Indians, giving to it all the name New Sweden. This territory was surrendered to the Dutch in

+ + + If an inventor can secure his own patent without the intervention of an attorney what is the advantage of his having one

Much, in most cases, because the value of a patent depends largely on skillful preparation of its claims and specifications. Many inventions are not worth an attorney's fee, but most of those that are valuable deserve the attention of an experienced

We have a canary a year old that has been a splendid singer up to three weeks ago. He seems to be in good shape, and eats what is given him, but won't sing. What may be the matter?-G. K.

The bird may be moulting, or may have had a wrong diet. Raisers of singing birds advise against giving cracker and sugar, and in favor of sticking pretty exclusively to seed and cuttlefish bone, with a little

If my memory is correct there was a year n the seventies when hard coal was very cheap. Can you identify it for me and compare its price with the prices of civil war

It was probably 1877, which, according to the United States Statistical Abstract, was the record year. Its price is put at \$2.59, against \$3.39 for 1861, \$4.14 for 1862, \$6.06 for 1863, \$8.39 for 1864, and \$7.86 for 1865.

What is done with the pulp of sugar beets after the sugar has been extracted? 2. How much of it is there? 3. What effect has cultivating sugar beets on the land?-T. J. H. It usually is sold as feed for stock, being most valued for dairy cows. 2. About 50 per cent. by weight. 3. An improving one if judicious rotation of crops is maintained, owing to the deep plowing, thorough harrowing and frequent cultivation that the

What was the total vote for Governor in Kentucky at the last three elections for Governor? 2. What were the ships of Dewey's fleet, including his flagship, at the battle of Manila Bay?-J. A. R.

In 1900, the election being to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Goebel, 462,528; in 1899, 405,094; in 1895, 357,057 2. Olympia, flagship; Boston, Raleigh, Baltimore, Concord, Petrel, Hugh McCullogh, Nanshan and Zafiro, the last two being sup-

What is the story of the group of statuary that shows a man and two youths, apparently in the coils of a snake?-A. H. J. The figures represent Laocoon and his two sons. The father was a Trojan, who, according to the ancient legends, tried vainly to dissuade his countrymen from taking into Troy the wooden horse the Greeks had left behind when they pretended to sail away. While Laocoon was preparing a sacrifice fearful serpents attacked him and his sons, all three perishing.

What regulations are made for campers n Yellowstone Park, as to taking game, Killing or taking any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent destruction or injury to human life, is prohibited. Outfits of campers breaking this rule are subject to confiscation. Dead or fallen timber may be used stitute, Chicago, and Miss Kaufman doing | for fuel, but no growing timber may be cut figures and heads in water color for a well- or injured, and fires may be lighted only when necessary, and must be put out when

> How are seedless oranges raised? How and by whom were they propagated?-D. M. If you mean how they are reproducedby cuttings, budding and grafting. The general culture of the tree is the same as that of other varieties of oranges. The seedless orange was first brought to this country from Brazil by the Agricultural Department of the government, we believe, but its first successful propagation was by a resident of California who obtained a few of the young trees.

Will you tell me something about creosote?

2. How is it applied to timber to preserve the latter?—J. O. B. The creosote used in preserving wood is that product of the distillation of coal tar



LADY HENRY SOMERSET

Lady Somerset, the famous English temperance reform worker, has been elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On account of ill health the noted temperance worker has been forced to abandon a great deal of her activity in the reform field.

raider, deposited? 2. What is the area of transcendently beautiful mountain Manchuria? 3. Of Bulgaria? 4. Will you print a short history of the Black Hole of Calcultta?-F. M.

at about 360,000 square miles. 3. Including the north, south and east divisions, about 50,000 square miles. 4. This was a room eighteen feet square in the military prison of Fort William, Calcutta, India. Here the Nawab of Bengal caused to be confined in 1756 the garrison of a fort connected with a British factory. Out of 146 prisoners, in all only twenty-three survived the pressure, heat, thirst and lack of air of one night.

What are the regulation dimensions of the floor space required for the modern game of polo? 2. What are the different steps to be taken in having any industry or organization incorporated under the laws of Indiana and about what does it cost?-A

Fifty by 100 feet. All organizations wish

Is there such a thing as the Sargasso sea? If so, where is it, and is it a shifting body?-G. M.

able one being in the north Atlanic ocean, by a thin film of seaweed, in places entirestantly in outlines. The weed is so thin that it does not hinder vessels, but it has a fauna of its own-crustaceans, molluscs and fish. In much the same place, and having like character, this "sea" is known to

Reader. The "Cook Book by Oscar of the Waldorf" contains the following recipe for haricot of veal: Select four or five pounds of the best end of a neck of veal, cut or the veal, put it into a stewpan, cover i with brown gravy and let it simmer. Stew in another saucepan with some good stock cabbage lettuces well washed and cut in quarters, and one pint of green peas. When these are cooked and the veal nearly done put them into the stewpan with the veal and let all simmer together for ten minutes. Place the veal on a hot dish, arrange the eight pieces of lettuce and a few forcement balls around it, pour the gravy and the rest of the vegetables over and serve

TALK OVER A VISIT TO WINONA. Occasions When Mr. Fishback Came to Relief of Audience-Burdette's Pasadena Home. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. BALTIMORE, Md., June 15 .- Will my old Indiana friends let me become reminiscent if I go not too far back into the misty past? I am reminded by the calendar of two things-first, that within a short time the Western Association of Writers will convene in annual assemblage at Winona lake; second, that one year ago I sat and talked the whole thing over reminiscently with Robert J. Burdette on the wide veranda of his Pasadena home, the while we looked forth upon a view surpassed by few other scenes in this world. How that picture lingers with me! The Burdette home is situated on a hill overlooking the long and wide San Gabriel val-

enheit. Carbolic acid, naphthalene, cresol and anthracene are its chief constituents. 2. Well-seasoned timber is put in a vessel in which a partial vacuum can be maintained. To this exhausted reservoir creosote heated to from 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit is introduced, finding its way readily

At North Elba, N. Y. 2. It is estimated

ing to incorporate under the laws of In diana are required to file with the secretary of state copies or duplicates of their articles of incorporation and pay the fee legally specified. Later proof of such incorporation must be filed with the Circuit Court of the county in which business of the concern is transacted. For particulars as to the steps to be taken address the secretary of state.

There are many such, the most remarkin a meeting place of currents and a region of faint winds. Here, for a great many miles, the surface of the water is marked ly covering many acres, in others appearing in long, slender strips, in all changing conhave existed for over 400 years.

Can you and will you give a good recipe for haricot of veal and oblige?-An Old

Norman Duncan, in Harper's Magazine. Some tenement books come from obscure little publishing houses in the foreign quarters-serene, deliberate places where, in the gloom of the back room, slow journeymen set type, and an old man turns the crank of creaking hand press-a shop, it may be in a swarming tenement street, elbowed a butcher stall and given an arm by a dusty dealer in old clothes; the grimy signboard n Hebrew or Arabic characters, is lost in a bewilderment of less modest signs and fire escapes and airing garments. High minded writers-pinched and long-haired for the most part, and abstracted to the last manseek out these printing shops with manuscript and subscription list in pocket; they hope no more for their message (God give them honor!) than that it may issue from the tenement press and touch some heart in the tenement throng; nor is it granted a larger fortune. But whether or not the books are tenement born-whether from the hand of the Ghetto poet who gives tongue to the sweatshop sorrows or from the typewriter of the fallen Park-row hack by way of a down town establishment-they are no more like the books upon which the light of your lamp falls in quiet hours than the alley is like the avenue. They may better be likened, it seems to me, to the people who drift past in mean streets-to the shabby shuffling characters of the submerged passed by but remembered for an oddity of gait or feature; for a twinkle or a droop or an incongruous pomposity. Such folk, be as queer as they may, find congenial company and a welcome where they go, and so do the

A W. A. W. REMINISCENCE

MR. BURDETTE AND MR. GILLILAN

ley, which is walled in by the Sierra Madre mountains, that are always beautiful, but that appeared, in that Sunday afternoon's decline, to be carved from richly tinted granite and varnished with transparent purple and gold. A wilderness of orange groves, geranium hedges, rose thickets, tropical plants of all sorts, interspersed with houses whose commonplace colors absolutely luminous in rare mountain air, lay below. flected in the large windows that opened on the Burdette veranda duplicates of the real gorgeousness outside, softened in tone, yet none the less distinct in modeling and outline, like flowers reflected in the mirror of pond or lake. From a window, when one stepped into the parlor, could be seen Mrs. Burdette's "mildollar painting." It consists of foothill vista, framed in by a pictureshaped window casing. Were not the dark boughs of the luxuriant tropical foliage swayed occasionally by a passing mountain breeze the whole would pass for a magnificent canvas. Not one of the essential elements of the perfect landscape is wanting unless it be a body of water. And one has to cudgel one's brain and become hypercritical to miss even that element of beauty. The best thing about the "million-dollar painting" is that no one can criticise the drawing or the perspective, for nature did the ten miles or so of distance excellently, and the coloring, though bolder than any human painter would have courage to employ, is "really very creditable." Such vistas are rare in any country or climate, yet others of almost equal grandeur are to be enjoyed from each facade of the side veranda that opens from the room whence this queen of views is visible. Mrs. Burdette told me with great enthusiasm that she intended having this window inclosed with genuine picture molding, deep

the landscape view. But it wasn't the Burdette home that I started to talk about, though goodness knows there is enough there to keep me writing for a long time. I started to say something about the Western Association of Writers, and how my being with Mr. Burdette suggested it.

and rich, to heighten the painting effect of

Five-no, six-years ago I told the Journal of a session of that organization at Winona lake at which James Whitcomb Riley and his sunny little friend of Burlington Hawkeye fame were honored and delightful attendants. Burdette recalled the session and we grew reminiscent. Everything that took place at that particular gathering-and, perhaps, some things that did not-was called back and lived through again. When Mr. Burdette recalled an incident I accommodatingly remembered it, and he was so considerate as to return

the favor. Here is one my jolly host recalled, and for whose truth I can fully vouch: MR. FISHBACK AND THE AUTHORESS

"Dear old William P. Fishback was president of the association that year," said Burdette, "and he did just as he always did, letting his wit scintillate at its own sweet will, sometimes a little rough on the speaker or reader, but always kind to the audience, which was generally in the majority. I recall one incident in particular in which he saved the audience from terrific and undeserved punishment by an act that was perhaps construed as slightly rude by the perwas made. A lady from Cincinnati was scheduled to read a chapter from one of her 11 and ending about 12 noon. Then she coolly announced that by mistake she had read the wrong chapter and would read the proper one. She found that the leaves were uncut, and turned to the chairman: "Will the chairman kindly let me take

his knife while I cut the leaves?' she asked. "Without putting his hand to his pocket at all, Mr. Fishback replied promptly, emphatically and audibly: 'I left my knife at the hotel.' "That ended the novel reading for that

"Another act that was highly humane was performed when Mr. Fishback did away with one of those terrible things-a man with a manuscript. A member was reading a paper on Poe's influence on French literature or French literature's influence on Poe, or somebody's influence on something, when the speaker made a gesture, knocking the lamp from the stand. That portion of the auditorium was plunged into darkness. A small boy was dispatched for a lamp. Mr. Fishback met him at a side door and ordered that he go clear to Warsaw for the lamp. That ended the reading of manuscripts, and the rest of the evening was filled with readings and talks by those who needed no papers.

"There are many changes in the associa tion since the time I attended. William I Fishback, Myron Reed, John Clark Ridpath and others are dead, Will Cumback is married and Ironquill has gone into national politics. I have never been there since that time, though I still keep my membership. My one visit to the sessions at Winona will always be recalled with genuine pleasure as one of the most satisfactory outings I have ever had. Informal goodfellowship was the feature that especially endeared it to me.

RANCHMAN VS. FARMHAND, "I don't see," said Mr. Burdette as he looked lovingly at the mountains and valley, "how any one can become dissatisfied with this climate and such surroundings Not alone in more peaceful trades, but after having lived East. Yet many do. I in those eminently calling for physica.

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believe it is because of the impossible romance with which they endow the golden State in their imaginations. Here is a sample of the illusions: I have an Eastern boy friend who has a most roseate idea of things Western. His conceptions of things in and beyond the Rockies is even inflammatory. He is the sort of chap who is always in danger of an acute attack of romanticitis. Some time ago he wrote me a letter full of Roosevelt ideas of ranch life. He wanted to come West and be a ranchman and hunt lions. I replied to his letter,

I can give you a place on my little ranch of fifteen acres, if you want it. Be-fore you decide, however, I should advise you to consider the question in a light in which you perhaps never looked at it. English, and making 'ranchman' read farm hand. Then you would have a much clearer idea of the duties of the sort of associates you would have and the amount of time you would have for hunting lions.'
"Evidently he concluded that he had not misplaced any lions, for that was the last of the correspondence from his end of the line. There are good places for ranch hands in this part of the State, and their pay varies from \$30 to \$40 per month and board. But it is farm work with no more romance attached than there is to similar work

"I am engaged in digging postholes," said Mr. Burdette when he had made the big dog lie down and let the little one do all the barking a while, "and when I get them done I am going to plant roses in all of them. I am working in a sort of hardpan that would scare an Eastern farmer to death. The soil is so hard on these hills that it was necessary in constructing this house to blast out the excavations the same as if it had been in solid stone. In the very bottom of the cellar was found a large burial crypt containing a skeleton, grinding tools, etc., including the two mortars you see at the bottom of the steps on either side-there! A mocking bird is drinking out of one of them now."
The Indian mortars had been filled with water expressly for the birds.

The rose-girt Burdette home is one the most beautiful in the whole country and the congenial pair, one absorbed in his literary work and in taking his summer rest, the other busy with her multitudinous club interests, are apparently very happy

in this stately bower. his father's paper, The Burlington Hawkeye, and has become lascinated the daily general detail work in the year he has been so connected. The father's lecture season is eight long, busy months, ended six weeks ago, and he will accept a proffered pulpit substitute call during the summer months. He is at home for rest, and he is getting it. He has always a hearty, unfeigned welcome and cheery laugh for his man friends, and is the same jovial hail-fellow-well-met as of S. W. GILLILAN.

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

Curious Facts from the New British Census Summary.

The newly-issued summary tables of the census of 1901 are full of interesting details about the prospects and conditions of wom-

Marriage, treated statistically, reveals some strange facts. It is scarcely credible, for instance, that there are thirty girls of fifteen years and 162 of sixteen married in England. Roughly, to every six married people throughout the country there are eleven unmarried and one widowed. There are more than two widows for every

than themselves. One husband of fifteen has married a wife of seventeen, and a lad novels. She read one chapter, beginning at | of seventeen has married a wife of thirtyfive. A lad of eighteen has a wife of fifty, and one of twenty has a wife aged sixtyfive. But by the time they reach twenty they prefer as a whole to have wives about their own age. Thus we find that over 800,000 girls and 135,000 boys under fourteen now husbands and wives between the ages of are employed in cotton mills, and one-third twenty-one and thirty are practically of the same age, or come in the same age groups. As the time for census was taken one wife and two as dealers. In all, 232 girls of ten out of every fourteen was away from her are at work, mainly in domestic service. husband. This, however, in many cases means no more than that the husband was absent from home for business or other reasons. There are no fewer than six wives while ten husbands and thirty-two widowers have also passed their hundred years. There are over a million more women than men in England to-day, ignoring young children altogether and reckoning only those old enough to earn their own living. This makes female labor to some extent a necessity. For every twenty-nine unmarried women over ten years old who do no work outside their own homes thirtyone earn their living. Among married women one out of seven earns her bread apart from her husband. A comparison between these returns

women's employments in 1901 and the statistics given in the census returns of fifty years before show a striking change. In 1851 there was practically no general occupation open for women of the middle class except teaching. Three hundred, it is true, were druggists, and 106 were engaged in literature. Now practically the whole range of employment outside the army, navy and the law is open to both sexes alike. Seven thousand women now work as chemists; there are nearly 300 women undertakers; 4,000 work as butchers, and three are slaughter women. Fifty-eight of them are bill discounters, twelve are shepherds, and one is the feminine equivalent of a wood-

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work underground in the mines, but 6.000 work at the pit heads. Three hundred of makers. Over 60,000 work in the heavy metal trades, of whom some hundreds are blacksmiths and strikers. The manufacture of jewelry and delicate instruments employs nearly 20,000 more. But the main employments of women still continue to be domestic service and mill work. There are tests of the right character were undertak-1.700,000 domestic servants of various kinds, of whom 300,000 are charwomen and wash-

There is a little army of bargewomen

Over 400 are in the merchant service, on

the deep seas. Women commercial travel-

ers now number 382. Two are accountants, eighty-six are auctioneers, and several hundreds are employed on railways as clerks, pointswomen, or station attendants. But it is in employments for educated women that the chief advances have been made. There are nearly 300,000 women now employed in professional work, mainly still as teachers. There are 352 women doctors or dentists; 64,000 care for the sick, and nearly 5,000 act as religious teachers, excluding over 6,000 Catholic nuns and sisters. Fifty years ago the government employed about 2,000 women; now it engages 26,000. literature and science; now there are within a few of 2,000. For every one employed in the fine arts then nine are now, and photography, the handmaiden of art, gives

bread to 3,851 women. There are 6,443 actresses and nearly a thousand show women There is tragedy behind the woman worker, and one table shows its depth-the lis of former occupations of workhouse in mates. Seventy-seven thousand women are in our workhouses to-day, of whom 45,000 formerly earned their own living in some definite employment. One woman out of every three of these was once a domestic servant. Does this explain the deep aversion of many poor women to domesti service? Nearly 13,000 of these workhouse nmates were once charwomen or laundresses. Four of them were once artists. four photographers, 162 worked as women teachers, and no fewer than 62 were once Very young husbands prefer wives older sick nurses. No woman author yet seen to have come to the workhouse. There is not a single actress or woman writer among the 2,844 women in

the prisons to-day. No women teachers are in prison, although twelve men are, and no woman doctors, though sixteen male doctors are incarcerated. Another painful section of these returns relates to child labor. Seventy thousand earn their living. Two-sevenths of the girls as domestic servants. Of girls of ten at

MALARIAL CHILLS.

work one toils as an optician, one as a

general shopkeeper, eight as dressmakers.

and eight widows who are centenarians, Due to Parasite Stimulated by Action

Additional insight into the phenomena of

malarial fever may possibly be afforded by

New York Tribune.

a theory just outlined in the New York Medical Record. The disease is now generally attributed to the presence of a parasite in the patient's system, and the occurrence of chills is believed to be due to, or associ ated with, the operation of splitting or multiplication. Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, expresses the opinion that the process is promoted by the action of red light. Several reasons are offered for so thinking. This organism belongs to the animal kingdom, and is practically an amoeba. It is al ready known that red light stimulates other amoeba, and darkness seems to prevent their multiplication. The great majority of malarial chills occur during the daytime. the blood, it is under the influence of ruddy illumination when a strong white light falls on the surface of the body. Finally, it is conceivable that the comparative immunity of negroes to malaria may be in some measure an effect of the color of their

An ingenious phase of this hypothesis its bearing upon the recognized potency of quinine. That drug is one of several which cossess the property of fluorescence. Fluorescence affords a violet light, and the latter antagonizes or suppresses red rays. Dr. King deems it possible that the sporulation of the parasites may be checked by fluores-cence. Quinine does not always break up malarial fever; but it is suggested that the organisms which remain thus obstinate may be those of the "crescent" type. According to Dr. Patrick Manson, a leading shaped parasites hide in the spleen, brain and darker recesses of the body. Thus, in Dr. King's judgment, they are not exposed to the fluorescent action of the quinine Though shrewd laymen who have had much experience with "chills and fever" nay be able to pick flaws in the theory here presented, and though physicians may find it even more vulnerable, at least one thing can be said in its favor. It is not flatly contradicted by accepted notions in regard to bacterial disease. Typhoid fever, diphtheria and tetanus, for instance, are the effects of toxins secreted by bacilli. The germs of those and some other maladies op-erate indirectly, not directly; and their products can be, and have been, isolated. The parasite of malaria, not being a form of vegetable life, is apparently free to work in an entirely different manner. Whatever what proved to be too sudible a whisper. other objections may be offered to Dr. King's sumises, any lack of similarity between the latter and the fairly well-established theories of bacteriology would be by no means fatal. If by further experiment his convictions should be confirmed, perhaps new methods of treatment might be suggested. At present it does not seem likely that quinine will soon be superseded; but it would be inter-

complished by the exposure of a patient to violet light or consignment to absolute darkness. Except in special institutions, the former agent would not be available. Even there it would be costly. Darkness could be more easily obtained in the patient's own home, be it never so humble. Of course there would be difficulty in persuading him to submit to it for a long time. Still, if en it might be found that the remedy would prove efficacious without being absolutely continuous. Another line of inquiry which might prove fruitful is a hunt for drugs of higher fluorescent power than that of quinine. Wisely directed effort by physicians having malarial cases ought in a few months to throw much light on the soundness of Dr. King's views.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Some Form of Agreeable Recreation Is the Best to Take. Youths' Companion.

In this age of tension every boy should be taught some form of recreation that he will cling to in after life. When the thing by which he has made his fame or money threatens his very existence, he can turn to this safeguard and, while his mind is pleasurably occupied, regain his physical poise It may be yachting, canoeing on little rivers, mountain-climbing, traveling, horseback riding, bicycling, tennis, golf, flowergrowing, or some other branch of farming, fishing or hunting. Whatever it may be, the thought and the love for it is better engendered, during the formative years, if there is a full understanding that it is to act as running mate to the greater work in life, and is properly and necessarily part of a boy's education.

For those who work under modern stress there is, with rare exceptions, always a time when the strain becomes greater than the endurance, and an enforced change is imperative. The summer vacation is the expression of a physical necessity. It has come into existence in America in the past twenty-five years, and it satisfies the need of many, especially the young, who have not forgotten how to play, or those, the strong among us, who learned something as boys that they still like to do as men. There are others, however, who are not so fortunately placed, and still others growing up who do not realize this need.

The average man and woman, when obliged to abandon for a time the thing they are engaged in, having no resources within themselves and no diversion into which to direct the force they have been generating for years, for their life work, are made nervous and miserable in consequence. They become chronic worriers or have "the blues" partly because of this unused energy that might be lightly and happily utilized. In the majority of such cases it is not medicine but recreation that is needed. The rich may travel, but the majority of persons are not rich; and sightseeing trips by rail or by steamers are not always best. They prove very exhausting work for many.

For those who live in the great centers of civilization the big woods offer the best change, because it is an absolute one. What one can find to do there, who knows how or is disposed to learn, would easily fill a book. The seacoast has its reward for those who love it. There are many other paths and many ways by which one can find nature. the first mother, and gain a new lease of

An Egg-Boiling Novelty.

"It is strange," said the man in the restaurant, after sending back the eggs which had been boiled too soft to suit him, "how far behind some places New York really is. For instance, fifteen years ago, in a little town '2 California, I saw boiled eggs served as I never saw them served before or since. "Out in the kitchen the cook had a number of hollow imitation eggs of thin porcelain of varying sizes. An order of three eggs, three minutes boiled, coming in, he unscrewed the upper half of one of the porcelain eggs, broke three eggs into it, screwed on the top again and dropped the outfit into boiling water. At the proper time he scooped it out again, dried it, and it was served to the customer in a specially made

"You unscrew the top, and there are your eggs. If they are not done enough, you screw on the top again and send the porcelain back for more boiling. If boiled too hard, you get others. The first are unspoiled, all they need is reheating for a man who likes them that way. By this system you get no bad eggs, and you do get good ones. cooked exactly as you want them, and served in the neatest, most appetizing and least troublesome way ever devised.

silver stand.

Philadelphia Press.

At Least She Could Spell.

The Little Sister of the Girl Who Has Come Out knows a thing or two herself, and very often cannot be treated with disrespect, as was shown by a recent incident. Debutante No. 1 was calling with Debi tante No. 2 on Debutante No. 3. While awaiting the arrival of their boon companion in the reception room the Little Sister of the household strolled in, and canwhat proved to be too audible a whisper, "She's very cute, but not a bit p-r-e-t-t-y" (spelling it out.) Whereupon the Little Sister said: "I may not be p-r-e-t-t-y, but I can s-p-e-l-l."
(Tableau.)

President Roosevelt and family will again spend the summer at Oyster Bay, N. Y., where he has a delightful and comy home.